PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY AT THE

NO. 2 SOUTH MERIDIAN STREET, OPPOSITE THE OLD POSTOFFICE.

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[Special Correspondence of the Chicago Times.] From Washington.

REFORMS NEEDED IN THE ARMY-SUFFERINGS OF certainly be unwise. THE SOLDIERS-HOW "VIGOR" IS TAKING SLAVE TRADE TREATY WITH ENGLAND. FREDERICKSBURG AND WHAT THE NEGLECT HAS

WASHINGTON, November 28. past-and many of them were direct from the citizens. army-that at no period during the war have there been so much suffering, destitution and sickness in the army as during the whole of the present mooth. Those who went through the entire Peninsula campaign, with all its malaria, poisonou swamps and clinging damps, say that that was nothing compared to this. In that campaign some attention was paid to the comfort and health of the soldiers. It they were sick or wounded, there were skillful surgeons at hand to minister to their wants, and there were proper medicines to relieve them Transport vessels were constantly employed in carrying to the Northern hospitals all cases which required better treatment than they could have in camp. The conspeedily restored to health, and soon returned to their duty. The soldiers had, besides, comfortable tents and plenty of good food, and they occasionally, at least, saw a Paymaster. The consequence was, they were always strong and vig orous; while the presence of a commander whose care for their comfort secured them these things inspired them with his own dauntless spirit, and

made them invincible.

It is very different now. Tents are abolished (in winter, too!) and shelter tents have been subbacks, in addition to that already burdensome weight of over sixty pourds. And, pray, what is shape and size of one of the sheets on your bed. "That, and nothing more." The shivering soldier is expected to fix it somehow over him, in the form of an inverted V, thus A, and his sheltertent is complete. Under this miserable rug two of the brave soldiers crawl, wet and uncomfortable. It is open at both ends. The bleak, cold wind howls over them in mockery. The rain beats in both at the head and feet, and soaks the wretched rag till its drips water like a sponge. The men rise in the morning, wet, stiff and unrethe patients in the hospitals. Rhenmatism, influenzas, lung fevers, all in consequence of this so many of our brave fellows that, according to the last report sent to the Adjutant General's | municated to the proper authorities. office, there are now in the hospitals and on the COLONIZATION OF "FREE AMERICANS OF AFRICAN sick list no less than 106,000 men, who, with proper care, might now be in the field. They constitute of themselves an army sufficiently large to take Richmond, and they form one sixth of all the forces now under pay. I should have said nominally under pay. For, in spite of all assertions to the contrary, I know that most of the old troops have not been paid for the last six months These are some of the abuses that call loudly for reformation at the hands of

If one-half of the care that is thrown away on courts of investigation of officers was bestowed sent back to their commands, it would be productive of the happiest results. The country may rely upon it, our armies cannot achieve great results unless the men are kept in good condition, and their health and comfort properly cared for. Soldiers are muchines indeed, or ought to be. But no machine can run well unless it is kept properly oiled and cleaned. What member of Congress will bring this matter before the

It is curious to read now the querulous complaints against Burnside, made by those who extolled his appointment as an indication of the "vigor" with which the campaign was to be prosecuted. The New York Times admits that, if ago-he could have done so without opposition: terrible loss of life. "A squadron of cavalry." says the Times, "and four guns, composed the from the United States. contemptible force then present to bar our passage." Now, Burnside is confronted by 50,000 troops and a hundred pieces of artillery. The Times then describes the admirable position held ted States and the Sultan of Turkey has been by the Confederates-two gently sloping plains, carried into execution. plateau; rebel batteries planted on these plateau, attempted, the whole arrangement, in fact, inviting a second Ball's Bluff affair.

Let it be remembered that, if Sumner had been permitted to cross on the 18th, as he wished to. his corps could and would have held this admirable position. Who was it that was wanting it vigor? The story is industriously circulated that irnside has been waiting for boats to arrive on which to build a bridge across the stream: But this cannot be so, for when the head of his columns reached Falmouth, ten days ago, the river was easily fordable. The subsequent rains have greatly swollen it, and a bridge is necessary now. But why were these boats not on hand when wanted? Burnside declares that he was solemnly promised by the authorities at Washington that the boats should be there before him. But up to the 24th they had not arrived, and now the task of laying them across will not be an easy one. The rebel batteries are so placed as to blow each vigor at Falmouth is not worth much, if judgment

and foresight be wanting here. During all this time, too, the rebels are receiv full verbal intelligence of all that is taking place in our lines. Thus they know what Generals are at Falmouth, what troops are there, and exactly what our strength is; and they no doubt know, also, what troops there are near this city for its defense. It is no wonder that the New York Tribune says "everybody wonders why Fredercksburg was not attacked at once, and why it is graph, and a similar project to extend the telegrap

WEEKLY STATE SENTINEL PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

NEW SENTINEL OFFICE, Fellow citizens of the Senate

and House of Representatives : Since your last annual assembling another year of health and bountiful harvests has passed. And while it has not pleased the Almighty to bless us with a return of peace, we can but press on, guided by the best light He gives us, trusting that in His own good time, and wise way, all will vet be well.

ABOUT OUR FOREIGN AFFAIRS. The correspondence touching foreign affairs which has taken place during the last year, is berewith submitted, in virtual compliance with the request to that effect, made by the House of rates. The names will be printed on each paper, without Representatives near the close of the last session of Congress.

If the condition of our relations with other nations is less gratifying than it has usually been at former periods, it is certainly more satisfactory than a nation so unhappily distracted as we are, might reasonably have apprehended. In the month of June last there were some grounds to expect that maritime powers which, at the beginning of our domestic difficulties, so unwisely and unnecessarily, as we think, recognized the insurgents as a belligerent, would soon recede from that position, which has proved only less injurious to themselves, than to our own country. But the temporary reverses which afterwards befell the national arms, and which were exaggerated by our own disloyal citizens abroad, have hitherto

The civil war which has so radically changed, for the moment, the occupations and habits of the American people, has necessarily disturbed the social condition, and affected very deeply the prosperity of the nations with which we have carried on a commerce that has been steadily increasing throughout a period of half a century. It has, at the same time, excited political ambitions and apprehensions which have produced a profound agitation throughout the civilized world. In this unusual agitation we have forborne from taking part in any controversy between foreign states, and between parties or factions in such states. We have attempted no propagandism, and acknowledged no revolution. But we have left to every nation the exclusive conduct and management of its own affairs. Our struggle has been, of course, contemplated by foreign nations with reference less to its own merits, than to its supposed, and often exaggerated effects and consequences resulting to those nations themselves. Nevertheless, complaint on the part of this Government, even if it were just, would

RICHMOND-How IT NEGLECTED TO TAKE The treaty with great Britain, for the suppres sion of the slave trade, has been put into opera-Cost-Some Faurts of the New Strategy It is an occasion of special pleasure to acknowledge that the execution of it, on the part of her Majesty's Government, has been maked with a It is the universal testimony of all the army jealous respect for the authority of the United officers with whom I have conversed for a week States, and the rights of their moral and loyal

> STADT DUES ABOLISHED. The convention with Hanover for the abolition of the stadt dues has been carried into full effect, under the act of Congress for that purpose.

THE BLOCKADE AND THE TROUBLES IT OCCASIONS A blockade of 3,500 miles of sea coast could not be established, and vigorously enforced, in a season of great commercial activity like the present, without committing occasional mistakes and inflicting unintentional injuries upon foreign nations and their subjects.

A civil war occurring in a country where foreigners reside and carry on trade under treaty stipulations, is necessarily fruitful of complaints sequence was that the sick and wounded were of the violation of neutral rights All such colisions tend to excite misapprehensions, and possibly to produce mutual reclamations between nations which have a common interest in preserving peace and friendship. In clear cases of these kinds I have, so far as possible, heard and redressed complaints which have been presented by friendly powers. There is still, however, a large and augmenting number of doubtful cases, upon which the Government is unable to agree with the Governments whose protection is demanded by the claimants. There are, moreover, stituted, because the men can carry them on their many cases in which the United States, or their citizens, suffer wrongs from the naval or military authority of foreign nations which the Govern a shelter-tent? It is a piece of thin canvas in the ments of those States are not at once prepared to redress. I have proposed to some of the foreign States thus interested, mutual conventions to examine and adjust such complaints This proposition has been made especially to Great Britain, to France, to Spam and to Prussia. In each case it has been kindly received, but has not yet been formally adopted.

I deem it my duty to recommend an appropriation in behalf of the owners of the Norwegian bark Admiral P. Tordenskiold, which vessel was, in May, 1861, prevented by the commander of freshed. This cause alone has added fearfully to the blockading force off Charleston from leaving that port with cargo, notwithstanding a similar privilege had, shortly before, been granted to an inhuman and unnecessary exposure, have disabled | English vessel | I have directed the Secretary of State to cause the papers in the ease to be com

DESCENT. Applications have been made to me by many free Americans of African descent to favor their emigration, with a view to such colonization as was contemplated in recent acts of Congress. Other parties, at home and abroad-some from interested mouves, others upon patriotic considerations, and still others influenced by philanthronic sentiments-bave suggested similar meas ures; while on the other hand, several of the Soamsh American Republics have protested against the sending of such colonies to their respective territories. Under these circumstances, on the comfort of the soldiers, and the officers I have declined to move any such colony to any State, without first obtaining the consent of its government, with an agreement on its part to receive and protect such emigrants in all the rights of freemen; and I have, at the same time, of fered to the several States situated within the tropics, or having colonies there, to negotiate with them, subject to the advice and consent of the Senate, to favor the voluntary emigration of persons of that class to their respective territories, upon conditions which shall be equal, just and humane. Liberia and Hayti are, as yet, the only countries to which colonies of African descent from here, could go with certainty of being received and adopted as citizens; and I regret to say such persons, ecutemplating colonization, do Gen. Sumner had been allowed to cross the Rap- not seem so willing to migrate to those countries, pahanock and take possession of Fredericksburg, as to some others; nor so willing as I think their when he first arrived at Falmouth-now ten days interest demands. I believe, however, opinion while now the crossing can only be done at a that, ere long, there will be an augmented, and considerable migration to both these countries

> COMMERCIAL TREATIES The new commercial treaty between the Uni-

rising one above the other, each crowned by a level | A commercial and consular treaty has been negotiated, subject to t e Senate's consent, with and other points so as to sweep both them and Liberia; and a similar recognition is now pendevery point in the river where a crossing can be ling with the republic of Hayti. A considerable improvement of the national commerce is ex-

pected to result from these measures. MORE ABOUT POREIGN RELATIONS. Our relations with Great Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Russia, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Austria, the Netherlands, Italy, Rome, and the other European States, remain undisturbed. Very favorable relations also continue to be maintained with Turkey, Morocco, China and

During the last year there has not only been no change of our previous relations with the independent States of our own continent, but more friendly sentiments than have heretofore existed are believed to be entertained by these neighbors, whose safety and progress are so intimately connected with our own. This statement especially applies to Mexico, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, Honduras, Peru and Chili.

The commission under the convention with the republic of New Granada closed its session, without having audited and passed upon all the claims which were submitted to it. A proposiing, every night, all the Eastern newspapers and tion is pending to revive the convention, that it may be able to do more complete justice. The joint commission between the United States and the republic of Costa Rica has completed its labors and submitted its report.

TELEGRAPH ABOUND THE GLOBE. I have favored the project for connecting the United States with Europe by an Atlantic Tele that even now our army seems to be waiting from San Francisco, to connect by a Pacific tele-until the whole force of the rebels shall arrive graph with the line which is being extended across there?"

important exceptions, have remained undisturbed by the civil war; and they are exhibiting such

evidence of prosperity as justifies an expectation that some of them will soon be in a condition to be organized as States, and be constitutionally admitted into the Federal Union The immense mineral resources of some of these Territories ought to be developed as rapidly Government, and diminish the burdens of the people. It is worthy of your consideration whether some extraordinary measures to promote that end cannot be adopted. The means which

of its results at home and in foreign countriesresults which cannot fail to be auspicious. FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

and the public credit has been fully maintaine: Interior, and not by the Treasury. The continuance of the war, however, and the THE FREE AMERICANS OF COPPER COLOR DEincreased disbursements made necessary by the augmented forces now in the field, demand your best reflections to the best modes of providing the necessary revenue, without injury to business,

and with the least possible burdens upon labor. just demands, be so economically or so well pro- mained loyal to the United States were driven vided for. The judicious legislation of Congress, loans and internal duties, and making them a legal tender for other debts, has made them an universal currency; and has satisfied, partially at least, and for the time, the long feit want of an the people immense sums in discounts and ex-

CURRENCY SUGGESTED. pose in wise legislation. Convertibility, prompt picions, which may be unjust, need not to be sta convertibility into coin, is generally against them; and it is extremely doubtful hostilities were commenced, that a simultaneous whether a circulation of United States notes, pay. attack was to be made upon the white settle able in coin, and sufficiently large for the wants ments by all the tribes between the Mississipp of the people, can be permanently, usefully and river and the Rocky Mountains The State of

necessary provision for the public wants can be been depopulated, and a severe loss has been susmade, and the great advantages of a sate and tained by the destruction of property. The peo-

uniform currency secured? I know of none which promises so certain results, and is at the same time so unobjectionable, a general act of Congress, well guarded in its full details. I submit for your especial consider ment might furnish circulating notes on the se | modeled. Many wise and good men have im curity of United States bonds deposited in the presed me with the belief that this can be profit-Treasury; these notes, prepared under the super. ably done. vision of proper officers, being uniform in appearance and security, and convertible always into coin, would at once protect labor against the evils | Commissioners, which, shows the progress that

cheap and safe exchanges. the preparation and distribution of the notes, and general supervision of the system, and would ighten the burden of that part of the public debt employed as securities. The public credit moreover, would be greatly improved, and the negotiation of new loans greatly facilitated, by the steady market demand for Government the act, substituting only the secured uniform respectfully ask attention to it. national circulation, for the local and various circulation secured and unsecured, now issued by

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources, including loans, and balance from the preceding to be organized. year, for the fiscal year, ending on the 30th June. \$931.787 64; from loans in all forms, \$529,692,-

balance from last year. The disbursements during the same period ricultural statistics of the different States. were for congressional, executive and judicial Department, \$3,102,985 52; under the War De- cal science, now in progress in the laboratory.

1862, of \$13,043,546 81. It should be observed that the sum of \$96,096, people. 922 09, expended for reimbursements and redemption of public debt, being included also in the loans made, may be properly deducted, both from receipts and expenditures, leaving the actual receipts for the year \$487,788,324 97; and the expenditures, \$474,744,778 16.

Other information on the subject of the finances will be found in the report of the Secretary | called "compensated emancipation." of the Treasury, to whose statements and views I invite your most candid and considerate atten-

tention to them. POSTAL AFFAIRS.

It gives me pleasure to report a decided improvement in the financial condition of the Postoffice Department, as compared with several preceding years. The receipts for the fiscal year 1861 amounted to \$8,349,296 40, which embraced the revenue from all the States of the called seceded States during the last fiscal year, the increase of the correspondence of the loyal peat: States has been sufficient to produce a revenue

omy. The efficiency of the postal service, it is all by the other.

THE TERRITORIES-THEIR RESOURCES SHOULD BE tions of the Postmaster General, in his report DEVELOPED BY "EXTRAORDINARY MEASURES." respecting the further legislation required, in his The Territories of the United States, with un opinion, for the benefit of the postal service.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Secretary of the Interior reports as follows in regard to the public lands: "The public lands have ceased to be a source of revenue. From the 1st of July, 1861, to the 30th of September, 1862, the entire cash receipts from the sale of lands were \$137,476 26—a sum much less than the expenses of our land system as possible. Every step in that direction would have a tendency to improve the revenues of the which will take effect on the 1st of January next, offers such inducements to settlers that sales for cash cannot be expected, to an extent sufficient to meet the expenses of the General Land Office, and the cost of surveying and bringing the land suggests itself as most likely to be effective, is a

into market" scientific exploration of the mineral regions in The discrepancy between the sum here stated those Territories, with a view to the publication as arising from the sales of the public lands, and the sum derived from the same source as reported from the Treasury Department arises, as I understand, from the fact that the periods of time, The condition of the finances will claim your most diligent consideration. The vast expenditures incident to the military and naval operating a considerable sum now, which had previous tions required for the suppression of the rebel ously been reported from the Interior-suffic lion, have hitherto been met with a promptitude, ently large to greatly overreach the sum derived and certainty, unusual in similar circumstances; from the three months now reported upon by the

SCENT.

The Indian tribes upon our frontiers have, during the past year, manifested a spirit of insubordination, and, at several points, have engaged The suspension of specie payments by the in open hostilities against the white settlements banks, soon after the commencement of your last in their vicinity. The tribes occupying the Insession, made large issues of United States notes dian country south of Kansas, renounced their unavoidable. In no other way could the pay allegiance to the United States, and entered into me at of the troops, and the satisfaction of other treaties with the insurgents. Those who refrom the country. The chief of the Cherokees securing the receiveability of these notes for has visited this city for the purpose of restoring the former relations of the tribe with the United States He alleges that they were constrained, by superior force, to enter into trenties with the insurgents, and that the United States neglected uniform circulating medium, saving thereby to to furnish the protection which their treaty stipulations required.

In the month of August last the Sioux Indians, in Minnesoto, attacked the settlements in A FEDERAL BANKING SYSTEM AND NATIONAL PAPER | their vicinity with extreme ferocity, killing, in discriminately, men, women and children. This A return to specie payments, however, at the attack was wholly unexpected, and, therefore, no earliest period compatible with due regard to all means of defense had been provided. It is esti interest concerned, should ever be kept in view. mated that not less than eight hundred persons Fluctuations in the value of currency are always were killed by the Indians, and a large amount injurious, and to reduce these fluctuations to the of property was destroyed. How this outbreak lowest possible point will always be a leading pur- was induced is not definitely known, and susted. Information was received by the Indian acknowledged to be the best and surest safeguard | bureau, from different sources, about the time

Minnesota has suffered great injury from the In-Is there, then, any other mode in which the dian war. A large portion of her territory has ple of that State manifest much auxiety for the removal of the tribes beyond the limits of the State as a guarantee against future hostilities. as the organization of banking associations under | The Commissioner of Indian Affairs will furnish provisions. To such associations the Govern- ation whether our Indian system shall not be re-

RAILEOADS AND CANALS.

I submit a statement of the proceedings of of a vicious currency, and facilitate commerce by has been made in the enterprise of constructing the Pacific Railroad. And this suggests the A moderate reservation from the interest on earliest completion of this road, and also the fabonds would compensate the United States for vorable action of Congress upon the projects now pending before them for enlarging the capacities of the great canals in New York and Illinois, as being of vital, and rapidly increasing importance to the whole nation, and especially to the vast interior region hereinafter to be noticed at some greater length. I purpose having prepared and laid before you at an early day some interesting bonds, which the adoption of the proposed sys- and valuable statistical information upon this tem would create. It is an additional recom subject. The military and commercial importmendation of the measure of considerable weight, ance of enlarging the Illinois and Michigan Canal, a my judgment, that it would reconcile as far as and improving the Illinois river, is pre-ented in cossible, all existing interests by the opportunity | the report of Colonel Webster to the Secretary offered to existing institutions to reorganize under of War, and now transmitted to Congress.

AGRICULTUBAL DEPARTMENT.

To carry out the provisions of the act of Congress of the 15th of May last, I have caused the Department of Agriculture of the United States

The Commissioner informs me that within the 1862, were \$583,885,247 06, of which sum period of a few months this department has es-\$49,056,397 62 were derived from customs; tablished an extensive system of correspondence \$1.795,331 73 from the direct tax; from public | and exchanges, both at home and abroad, which ands \$152.203 77; from miscellaneous sources, | promises to effect highly beneficial results in the development of a correct knowledge of recent 460 50. The remainder, \$2,257,065 80, was the improvements in agriculture, in the introduction of new products, and in the collection of the ag

Also that it will soon be prepared to distribute purposes, \$5,939,009 29; for foreign intercourse, largely seeds, cereals, plants and cuttings, and \$1,339,710 35; for miscellaneous expenses, in- has already published, and liberally diffused, much cluding the mints, loans, post office deficiencies, valuable information in anticipation of a more collection of revenue, and other like charges, claborate report, which will in due time be for \$14,129,771 50; for expenses under the Interior nished, embracing some valuable tests in chemi-

partment, \$594,568,407 36; under the Navy De | The creation of this department was for the partment, \$42,674,569 69; for interest on public more immediate benefit of a large class of our debt, \$13,190,324 45; and for payment of public most valuable citizens; and I trust that the libe debt, including reimbursement of temporary loans | ral basis upon which it has been organized will and redemptions, \$96,096,922 09; making an ag- net only meet your approbation, but that it will gregate of \$570,841,700 25, and leaving a bal- realize, at no distant day, all the fondest anance in the Treasury on the first day of July, ticipations of its most sanguine friends, and be come the fruitful source of advantage to all our

"COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION." On the twenty-second day of September last, a proclamation was issued by the Executive, a copy

of which is herewith submitted. In accordance with the purpose expressed in the second paragraph of that paper, I now re-

spectfully call your attention to what may be THE UNITED STATES NOT ADAPTED FOR A NATIONAL

NEGRO FAMILY. A nation may be said to consist of its territory, its people, and its laws. The territory is the only The reports of the Secretaries of War and of part which is of certain durability. "One gener-Navy, are herewith transmitted. These reports, ation passeth away, and another generation comthough lengthy, are scarcely more than brief ab- eth, but the earth abideth forever." It is of the structs of the very numerous and extensive trans- first importance to duly consider, and estimate, actions and operations conducted through these this ever enduring part. That portion of the departments Nor could I give a summary of earth's surface which is owned and inhabited by here, upon any principle, which would ad the people of the United States, is well adapted mit of its being much shorter than the reports to be the home of one national family; and it is themselves. I therefore content myself with not well adapted for two or more. Is vast ex laving the reports before you, and asking your at tent, and its variety of climate and productions, are of advantage, in this age, for one people, whatever they might have been in former ages. Steam, telegraphs, and intelligence, have brought these to be an advantageous combination for one united people.

THE NEGRO THE ONLY SUBSTANTIAL DISPUTE. In the Inaugural Address I briefly pointed out the total inadequacy of disunion, as a remedy for Union for three quarters of that year. Notwith differences between the people of the two secstanding the cessation of revenue from the so- tions. I did so in language which I cannot improve, and, which, therefore, I beg leave to re-

"One section of our country believes slavery is during the same year of \$8,299,820 90, being right, and ought to be extended, while the other only \$50,000 less than was derived from all the believes it is wrong, and ought not to be extend States of the Union during the previous year. ed. This is the only substantial dispute. The The expenditures show a still more favorable fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, and the result. The amount expended in 1861 was law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade. \$13,606,759 11. For the last year the amount are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law has been reduced to \$11,125,364 13, showing a can ever be in a community where the moral decrease of about \$2,481,000 in the expenditures as compared with the preceding year, and about itself. The great body of the people abide by the \$3,750,000 as compared with the fiscal year 1860 dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break The deficiency in the department for the pre-vious year was \$4,551, 966 98. For the last fis-cured; and it would be worse in both cases after cal year it wat reduced to \$2,112,814 57. These the separation of the sections, than before. The favorable results are in part owing to the cessa-tion of mail service in the insurrectionary States, would be ultimately revived without restriction in and in part to a careful review of all expendi- one section; while fugitive slaves, now only partures in that department in the interest of econ- tially surrendered, would not be surrendered at

believed, has also been much improved. The Postmaster General has also opened a sorrespondence, through the Department of State, with foreign governments, proposing a convention of postal representatives for the purpose of simplifying the rates of foreign postage, and to expedite the foreign mails. This proposition, equally important to our adopted citizens, and to the commercial interests of this country, has been favorably entertained, and agreed to, by all the governments from whom replies have been received.

Lask the attention of Congress to the suggestions. friends can make laws! Can treaties be more

of intercourse, are again upon you."

THE NEGRO AGAIN-DIVIDING LINES DIS-CUSSED.

There is no line, straight or crooked, suitable rivers, easy to be crossed, and populated, or soon to be populated, thickly upon both sides; while nearly all its remaining length are merely surveyors' lines, over which people may walk back and forth without any consciousness of their property. No part of this line can be made any presence. No part of this line can be made any more difficult to pass by writing it down on paper, or parchment, as a national boundary. The fact of separation, if it comes, gives up, on the paid, we can preserve the benefits of the Union by this means than we can by the war alone is it.

But there is another difficulty. The great interior region, bounded east by the Alleghanies, north by the British dominions, west by the Rockey Mountains, and south by the line along which the culture of corn and cotton meets, and which includes part of Virginia, part of Tennessee, all o Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, Minnesota, and the Territories of Dakota, Nebraska, and part of Colorado, already has above ten millions of people, and will have fifty millions within fifty years, if not prevented by any political folly or mistake. It contains more than one-third of the country owned by the United States-certainly more than one million of square miles. One half as populous as Massachusetts already is, it would have more than seventy-five millions of people. A glance at the map shows that, territorially speaking, it is the great body of the Republic. The other parts are but marginal borders to it, the magnificent region sloping west from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, being the deepest, and also the richest in undeveloped resources. In the production of provisions, grains, grasses, and all which proceed from them, this great interior region is naturally one of the most important in the world. Ascertain from the statistics the maintained, on an average, from our first nasmall proportion of the region which has, as yet, tional census, in 1790, until that of 1860, we been brought into cultivation, and also the large should, in 1900, have a population of 103,208,and rapidly increasing amount of its products, 415. And why may we not continue that ratio and we shall be overwhelmed with the magni- far beyond that period? Our abundant roomtude of the prospect presented. And yet this our broad national homestead-is our ample reregion has no sea-coast, touches no ocean any- source. Were our territory as limited as are the where. As part of one nation, its people now | British Isles, very certainly our population could find, and may forever find, their way to Europe not expand as stated. Instead of receiving the by New York, to South America and Africa by foreign born, as now, we should be compelled to New Orleans, and to Asia by San Francisco. send part of the native born away. But such is But separate our common country into two na- not our condition. We have two millions nine tions, as designed by the present rebellion, and hundred and sixty-three thousand square miles. every man of this great interior region is thereby | Europe has three millions and eight hundred cut off from some one or more of these outlets, thousand, with a population averaging seventynot, perhaps, by a physical barrier, but by em- three and one-third persons to the square mile.

barrassing and onerous trade regulations. side world. They too, and each of them, must point, as ever before; while no one of them is have access to this Egypt of the West, without | equal to some other parts of our country, in na-

Our national strife springs not from our permanent part; not from the land we inhabit; not several decennial periods, to be as follows: from our national homestead. There is no pos- 1790. 3,929,827 sible severing of this, but would multiply, and not 1800. 5,305,937 mitigate, evils among us. In all its adaptations 1810 .. 7,239,814 36 45 and aptitudes, it demands union, and abhors sep 1820. 9,638,131 33.13 aration. In fact, it would, ere long, force re- 1830 .. 12,866,020 33 49 union, however much of blood and treasure the 1840, .17,069,453 32 67

separation might have cost. Our strife pertains to ourselves-to the passing generations of men; and it can, without convulsion, be hushed forever with the passing of one

In this view, I recommend the adoption of the following resolution and articles amendatory to

the Constitution of the United States: CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS IN BEHALF OF THE

NEGRO. Resolved by the Sensite and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Chaptess assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring.) That the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures (or conventions) of the several States as amendments to the Corstitution of the United States, all or any of which articles when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislature (or conventions) to be valid as part or parts of the said

ASTICLE -. Every State, wherein slavery now exists, which s all aboush the same therein, at any time, or times, before the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand and nine hundred, shall receive compensation from the United States as follows, to wit: "The President of the United Statts shall deliver to every such State, bonds of the United States, hearing inest at the rate of - per cent. per annum, to an amount equal to the aggregate sum of — for each slave shown to have been there in, by the eighth census of the United States, aid bonds to be delivered to such State by ments, or in one parcel, at the completion of the sholish ment, accordingly as the same shall have been gradual or at one time, within such State; and interest shall be gin to run upon any such bond, only from the proper time of ita delivery, as aforesaid Any State having received bonds as aforesaid, and afterwards re-introduc States the bonds so received, or the value thereof, and all interest paid thereon. or tolerating slavery therein, shall refund to the United

"AETICLE -. All slaves who shall have enjoyed actual freedom by the chances of the war, at any time before the end of the rebell on, shall be forever free; but all owners of such, who shall not have been disloyal, shall be compen-ated for them, at the same rates as is provided for States adopting abolishment of slavery, but in such a way that no slave shall be twice accounted for. "ARTICLE -. Congress may appropriate money, and otherwise provide, for colonizing free colored persons, with their own consent, at any piece or places without

the United States." THE NEORO ISSUE ELUCIDATED ONCE MORE. I beg indulgence to discuss these proposed articles at some length. Without slavery the rebellion could never have existed; without slavery

it could not continue. and some would retain them with us; and there than unpaid interest accumulates on its debt. are yet other minor diversities. Because of these This fact would be no excuse for delaying paydiversities we waste much strength in struggles among ourselves. By mutual concession we among the friends, and not with the enemies.

As to the first article the main points are, first, the emancipation; secondly, the length of time for consummating it—thirty seven years; and thirdly, the compensation.

MORE ABOUT COMPENSATED EMANCIPATION. the advocate of perpetual slavery; but the length article for compensating such. of time should greatly mitigate their dissatisfac tion. The time spares both races from the evils of sudden derangement-in fact, from the neces sity of any derangement—while most of those whose habitual course of thought will be disturbits consummation. They will never see it. Another class will hail the prospect of emancipa but will deprecate the length of time. They will feel that it gives too little to the now living slaves. But if really gives them much. It saves them tives in Congress. from the vagrant destitution which must largely attend immediate emancipation in localities where forever. The plan leaves to each State, choosing to act under it, to abolish slavery now, or at the end of the century, or at any intermediate time, or by degeees, extending over the whole of any part of the period; and it obliges no two States to proceed alike. It also provides for compensa-tion, and, generally, the mode of making it. This, it would seem, must further mitigate the

faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can dissatisfaction of those who are to receive the among friends! Suppose you go to war, you compensation. Doubtless some of those who are cannot fight always; and when, after much loss to pay, and not to receive, will object. Yet the on both sides, and no gain on either, you cease | measure is both just and economical. In a cerfighting, the identical old questions, as to terms | tain sense, the liberation of slaves is the destruction of property—property acquired by descent, or by purchase, the same as any other property. It is no less true for having been often said, that the people of the South are not more responsible for the original introduction of this property than for a national boundary, upon which to divide. are the people of the North; and when it is re Trace through, from east to west, upon the line membered how unhesitatingly we all use cotton between the free and slave country, and we shall and sugar, and share the profits of dealing in find a little more than one-third of its length are them, it may not be quite safe to say that the

part of the secoding section, the fugitive slave by this means than we can by the war alone, is it clause, along with all other constitutional obli- net also economical to do it? Let us consider it, gations upon the section seceded from, while I then. Let us ascertain the sum we have expended should expect no treaty stipulation would ever in the war since compensated emancipation was proposed last March, and consider whether, if that measure had been promptly accepted, by even some of the slave States, the same sum. would not have done more to close the war than has been otherwise done. If so, the measure would save money, and, in that view, would be a prudent and economical measure. Certainly it is not so easy to pay something as it is to pay noth ing; but it is easier to pay a large sum than it is to pay a larger one. And it is easier to pay any sum when we are able than it is to pay it before we are able. The war requires large sums, and requires them at once. The aggregate sum necessary for compensated emancipation, of course, would be large. But it would require no ready cash, nor the bonds even, any faster than the emancipation progresses. This might not, and probably would not, close before the end of the thirty-seven years. At that time we shall probably have a hundred millions of people to share the burden, instead of thirty one millions, as now. And not only so, but the increase of our population may be expected to continue for a long time after that period as rapidly as before, because our territory will not have become full. I do not state this ix considerately.

THE INCREASE OF POPULATION. At the same ratio of increase which we have Why may not our country, at some time, aver-And this is true, wherever a dividing or bound age as many? Is it less fertile? Has it more dary line may be fixed. Place it between the waste surface, by mountains, rivers, lakes, deserts, now free and slave country, or place it south of or other causes? Is it inferior to Europe in any Kentucky, or north of Ohio, and still the truth re- natural advantage? If, then, we are, at some mains, that none south of it can trade to any port time, to be as populous as Europe, how soon? or place north of it, and none north of it can As to when this may be, we can judge by the past trade to any part or place south of it, except by a and the present; as to when it will be, if ever, Government foreign to them These outlets, depends much on whether we maintain the east, west, north and south, are indispensable to Union. Several of our States are already above the well-being of the people inhabiting, and to the average of Europe-seventy-three and a third inhabit, this vast interior region. Which of the to the square mile. Massachusetts has one hunthree may be best is no proper question. All dred and fifty-seven; Rhode Island, one hundred are better than either; and all, of right, belong to and thirty-three; Connecticut, ninety-nine; New that people, and to their successors forever. York and New Jersey, each; eighty. Also two True to themselves, they will not ask where a other great States, Pennsylvania and Ohio, are line of separation shall be, but will yow, rather, not far below, the former having sixty-three and that there shall be no such line. Nor are the the latter fifty-nine. The States already above marginal regions less interested in these commu- the European average, except New York, have nications to, and through them, to the great out | increased in as rapid a ratio, since passing that

paving toll at the crossing of any national boun- tural capacity for sustaining a dense population. Taking the nation in the aggregate, and we find its population and ration of increase, for the

35.02 per ct. ratio of increase. 1850. . 23.191.876 35.87 " 1860...31,443,790 35 58

This shows an average decennial increase of 33.60 per cent. in population through the seventy years from our first to our last census yet taken. It is seen that the ratio of increase, at one of these seven periods, is either two per cent. below, or two per cent. above, the average; thus showing how inflexible, and, consequently, how reliable, the law of increase in our case is.

Assuming that it will continue, gives the following results: 1880..... 56,967,216 1890...... 76,677,872 1920......186,984,355

These figure show that our country may be as populous as Europe now is, at some point between 1920 and 1930 -- say about 1925 -- our territory, at seventy-three and a third persons to the square mile, being of capacity to contain 117.486.000.

And we will reach this, too, if we do not our selves relinquish the chance by the folly and evils of disunion, or by long and exhausting war, springing from the only great element of national discord among us. While it cannot be forseen exactly how much one huge example of secession, breeding lesser ones indefinitely, would retard population, civilization and prosperity, no one can doubt that the extent of it would be very

MORE ABOUT THE NEGRO The proposed emancipation would shorten the

war, perpetuate peace, insure this increase of population, and proportionately the wealth of the country. With these, we should pay all that emancipation would cost, together with our other debt, easier than we should pay our other debt without it. If we had allowed our old national debt to run at six per cent. per annum, simple interest, from the end of our revolutionary struggle until to-day, without paying anything on either Among the friends of the Union there is great | principal or interest, each man of us rould owe less upon that debt now than each man owed upon diversity of sentiment and of policy in regard to less upon that debt now than each man owed upon slavery and the African race among us. Some it then; and this because our increase of men, would perpetuate slavery. some would abolish it through the whole period, has been greater than suddenly, and without compensation; some would six per cent; has run faster than the interest upon abolish it gradually, and with compensation; the debt. Thus, time alone, relieves a debtor nasome would remove the freed people from us, tion, so long as the population increases faster

ment of what is justly due; but it shows the great importance of time in this connection-the great should harmonize and act together. This would advantage of a policy by which we shall not have be compromise, but it would be compromise to pay until we number a hundred millions, what, by a different policy, we would have to pay now, of the Union. These articles are intended to when we number but the tyone millions. In a embody a plan of such mutual concessions. If word, it shows that a dollar will be harder to pay the plan shall be adopted, it is assumed that for the war, than will be a dollar for emancipaemancipation will follow, at least in several of the States. And then the latter will cost no blood, no precious life. It will be a saving of both. ABOLITION IN ANOTHER ASPECT.

As to the second article, I think it would be impracticable to return to bondage that class of persons therein contemplated. Some of them, The emancipation bill will be unsatisfactory to owners, and hence, provision is made in this COLONIZATION THE FUTURE OF THE FREED NEGRO

The third article relates to the future of the freed people. It does not oblige, but merely authorizes, Congress to aid in colonizing such as ed by the measure will have passed away before may consent. This ought not to be regarded as objectionable, on the one hand or on the other, in so much as it comes to hothing, unless by the mutual consent of the people, to be deported, and the American voters, through their representa-

is, that I strongly favor colonization. And yet I their numbers are very great; and it gives the in spiring assurance that their posterity shall be free colored persons remaining in the country, which is largely imaginary, if not sometimes ma-

I cannot make it better known than it already

It is insisted that their presence would injure and displace white labor and white laborers. It there ever could be a proper time for mere catch arguments, that time surely is not now. In times like the present, men should utter nothing for which they would not willingly be respe

through time and in eternity. Is it true, then, that colored people can displace any more white labor, by being free, than by remaining slaves? If they stay in their old places, they justle no white laborers; it they leave their old places, they leave them open to white laborers. Logically, there is neither more nor less of it Emancipation, even without deportation, would probably enhance the wages of whitelabor, and, very surely, would not reduce them. Thus, the customary amount of labor would still have to be performed; the freed people would surely not do more than their old proportion of it, and very probably, for a time, would do less, leaving an increased part to white laborers, bringing their labor into greater demand, and, consequently, enhancing the wages of it. With deportation, even to a limited extent, enhanced wages to white labor is mathematically certain. Labor is like any other commodity in the market-increase the demand for it, and you increase the price of it. Reduce the supply of black labor, by colonizing the black laborer out of the country, and, by precisely so much, you increase the demand for, and wages of, white labor.

But it is dreaded that the freed people will swarm forth and cover the whole land? Are they not already in the land? Will liberation make them any more numerous? Equally distributed among the whites of the whole country, and there would be but one colored to seven whites. Could the one, in any way, greatly disturb the seven? There are many communites now having more than one free colored person to seven whites, and this, without any apparent consciousness of evil from it. The District of Columbia, and the States of Maryland and Delaware, are all in this condition. The District has more than one free colored to six whites; and yet, in its frequent petitions to Congress, I believe it has never presented the presence of free colored persons as one of its grievances. But why should emancipation south, send the freed people north? People, of any color, seldom run, unless there be something to run from. Heretofore colored people, to some extent, have fled north from bondage, and now, perhops, from both bondage and desti-tution. But if gradual emancipation and depor-tation be adopted, they will have neither to fice from. Their old masters will give them wages, at least until new laborers can be procured; and the freed men, in turn, will gladly give their labor for the wages, till new homes can be found for them, in congenial climes, and with people of their own blood and race. This proposition can be trusted on the mutual interests involved. And, in any event, can not the north decide for itself, whether to receive them?

Again, as practice proves more than theory, in any case, has there been any irruption of colored people northward, because of the abolishment of

slavery in this District, last spring? What I have said of the proportion of free rulored persons to the whites, in the District, is from the census of 1860, having no reference to persons called contrabands, nor to those made free by the act of Congress abolishing slavery there. The plan consisting of these articles is recommended, not but that a restoration of the national authority would be accepted without its adoption.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION ADDRESED TO. Nor will the war, nor proceedings under the proclamation of September 22, 1862, be stayed because of the recommendation of this plan. Its timely adoption, I doubt not, would bring restoration, and thereby stay both.

And, notwithstanding this plan, the recommendation that Congress provide by law for compensating any State which may adopt emancipation, before this plan shall have been acted upon, is hereby earnestly renewed. Such would be only an advance part of the plan, and the same arguments apply to both.

THE ECONOMICAL ASPECT OF EMANCIPATION. This plan is recommended as a means, not in exclusion of, but additional to, all others for restoring and preserving the national authority throughout the Union. The subject is presented excluclusively in its economical aspect. The plan would, I am confident, secure peace more speedily, and maintain it more permanently, than can be done by force alone; while all it would cost, considering amounts, and manner of payment, and times of payment, would be easier paid

than will be the additional cost of the war, if we rely solely upon force. It is much-very much -that it would cost no blood at all. The plan is proposed as permanent constitutional law. It cannot become such without the concurrence of, first, two-thirds of Congress, and afterwards, three-fourths of the States. The requisite three-fourths of the States will necessarily include seven of the slave States. Their concurrence, if obtained, will give assurances of their severally adopting emancipation, at no very

distant day, upon the new constitutional terms. This assurance would end the struggle now, and I do not forget the gravity which should characterize a paper addressed to the Congress of the Nation, by the Chief Magistrate of the Nation. Nor do I forget that some of you are my seniors, nor that many of you have more experience than I, in the conduct of public affairs Yet I trust that in view of the great responsibility resting upon me, you will perceive no want of respect to

yourselves, in any undue earnestness I may seem

to display. COMPENSATORY EMANCIPATION AGAIN URGED Is it doubted, then, that the plan I propose, if adopted, would shorten the war, and thus lessen its expenditure of money and of blood? Is it doubted that is would restore the National authority and National prosperity, and perpetuate both indefinitely? Is it doubted that we here-Congress and Executive-can secure its adoption? Will not the good people respond to a united and earnest appeal from us? Can we, can they, by any other means, so certainly, or so speedily, assure these vital objects? We can succeed only by concert. It is not, "can any of us imagine better?" but, "can we all do better?" Object whatsoever is possible, still the question recurs, "can we do better?" The dog mas of the quiet past are inadequate to the stormy present. The occasion is piled high with difficulty, and we must rise with the occasion. As our case is now, so we must think anew, and not anew. We must disenthrall ourselves, and then we shall

save the country. PERGRATION-MORE ABOUT THE NEGRO. Fellow-citizens, we cannot escape history. We of this Congress and this Administration, will be remembered in spite of ourselves. No personal significance, or insignificance, can spare one or another of us. The fiery trial thry which we pass, will light us down, in honor or dishonor, to the latest generations. We say we are for the Union. The world will not forget that we say this. We know how to save Union. The world knows we do know how to save it. We-even we here-hold the power, and bear the responsibility. In giving fre to the slave, we assure freedom to the free-honorable alike in what we give, and what we preserve. We shall nobly save or meanly lose the last, best hope of earth. Other means may succeed; this could not fail. The way is pl peaceful, generous, just-a way which, if followed, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. December 1, 1862.

IMPORTANT DECISION .- The Supreme Court of Indiana, in full bench, Tuesday, considered sev-eral cases of applications for discharge from enlistment under the habeas corpus writ, on the ground of being enlisted under the age of eighteen years. These cases came before the full bench on account of there being a division of opinion beretofore in reference to such cases Judge Perkins had held that such enlistments might be enforced as valid by consent of the father, on proof of the receipt of bounty money, being present at the mustering in, and then not objecting, and also the lapse of time; while on the other hand, Judge Hanna always held that such enlistments were void, such minors being no part of the militia of the State when under eighteen, and the President having only called for the militia force of the State, and no act of the parent could give validity to a void contract This division in ruling of the Judges, caused the cases to be taken on appeal before the full bench. The points were very fully argued by Robt. L. Walpole, Thos. D. Walpole, Thos. A. Hendricks and Attorney General Hord for the petitioners, and S. A. Scoby against, when the Court in full bench decided that such enlistments were void and inoperative, Judge Perkins con-senting; whereupon the petitioners were all dis-

Gerrit Smith has given his check for 5,000 in aid of the enlistment fund.